SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. NO. 27.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H STRUTHERS & SON No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90 1y

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq., or mysel at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

☞ I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the Novelty Works.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1854. 81—1y.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by

HENRY D. TURNER,
Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

PRICE $ 1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day, at the Drug store of

Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, avails himself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. He has just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months. shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

—

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, .05 840—w tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND
Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

Law School, at Hillsboro', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 15th of January next, and continue until June following.

A Moot Court will be holden once in each week.

Text books can be had here at the prices charged by E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville.

Board can be had in good families in town and in the immediate neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.

December 30th, 1851. 16—1m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

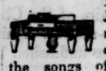
Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful fo the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—



Music and Pianos.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh. 94—tf.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.

N. C. Bookstore

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

Executive Committee.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*

Executive Com.
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL,
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

H. H. TUCKER,
Surviving Partner.

December 30, 1851. 900—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufactureis of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Sadulery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.

M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.

January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or Poor Man's Friend, in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide. This book points out in plain language, free from doctor's terms, the disease's of men, women, and children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for he benefit of families. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
Jan. 10, 1852. N. C. Bookstore.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL, heretofore carried on in Warren County, near Littleton, North Carolina, has been transferred to Ridgeway, in the same County, agreeably to an arrangement with the Trustees of the Ridgeway Academy. J. D'B. HOOPER.

January 12, 1852. 902—2w.

Weekly Register, two insertions.

A CARD.

THE REV. W. HOOPER, besides his classes of young Ladies, has under his instuction a small class of boys, learning "Bullions's Latin Reader," and would be willing to take several others of the same advancement.

January 3, 1852. 18—3t.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, $ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450
" " " " Gothic style, " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " 4, 375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " 10, 375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " 5, 350
" " " " on modern legs, " 7-8, 350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, 300
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*] 275
" " " " on turned legs, 250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250
" " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store o WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears,
Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes,
Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent quality, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank. THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 8, 1851. 80—tf.

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Pesce's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns, in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here. C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put ont none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh,
N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio Mineral PAINT.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.
2500 gallons do. do.
in casks of various sizes. do do per gal.
200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. do 55 do
5000 Gallons do do do
in casks of various sizes. do do do
350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.
1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.
50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb,
150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns." B. F. POND,

56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House.)*
NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—

REMARKS OF MR. VENABLE,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 26th January, 1852, on the proposition to contract with Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong to do the Census Printing.

Mr. VENABLE. Mr. Speaker, I am very much gratified—being called out of the House by business—that I returned during the discussion of this question. I should have been exceedingly unwilling to have had it passed without expressing my opinion and giving my vote upon it. When I say this, I do not suppose that any expression of opinion I can present will control that of individuals of this House. But, sir, I have been at all times unwilling that this subject of public printing should pass from before this House until the country should understand, and fully understand, all that was meant by this corruption fund. We have heard gentlemen make great objections to letting the printing out to the lowest bidder, which has been denounced all around this House as a miserable failure; and, by way of amending it, it is proposed to let it out to the highest bidder—by way of relieving the House from difficulty they let it out to the highest bidder; that is, they limit the committee; they designate the individual with whom that committee is to make the contract, and they cannot make a contract with anybody else. Now, I should suppose ——

Mr. GORMAN. The contract is to be made upon such terms as the committee shall deem reasonable. I ask my honorable friend from North Carolina if he supposes the gentlemen composing the Committee on Printing will make the contract upon terms unreasonable and unjust to the country and the Government.

Mr. VENABLE. My gallant friend is a fair-minded man. I know he has no purpose, but a fair purpose. Why not say, the committee shall contract with some person to do the public printing? Why give it to Donelson & Armstrong? What claims have they upon us, or upon the country? Mr. Donelson has been called the administrator of Gen. Jackson's opinions. I say, he is administrator not only in his wrong, but in Gen. Jackson's wrong. Aye, sir, he has no claims upon me, or upon those whom I represent. I felt the influence of his power during the last summer. I will never pay a man to whip me. Fenn get it done cheaper. [Laughter.] The *Union* paper contains the highest Federal doctrines—doctrines with which I never had any sympathy, and never can have, and therefore it has no claims upon me. If it held the best of principles, I would oppose it, whether it had claims upon me or upon those whom I represent. I oppose the principles, by which the offer for this printing is to be narrowed down, and the contract given to a single individual. If there were one hundred men in the country who sell bread, can you say that the hungry shall trade only with one man? There can be no question upon that subject. Why are Donelson & Armstrong suggested? Do we mean to give away the public printing as a pension?—propose to make the public printing a tax upon the Treasury—and say that the present system of giving of it to the lowest bidder is a bad one? I can differ with gentlemen upon a principle, and respect them because they have a right to their opinions. They assert them independently and act upon them; but I can feel no such sympathy or respect when the question becomes one of plunder. I know where it begins, but not where it ends. Then I ask, is the committee restricted to a contract with Donelson & Armstrong, and Donelson & Armstrong alone? If that is so, they have some claims upon us. Let those claims be pointed out. Let them tell the country, and let us all know how great pension they are entitled to. Let us fix the amount, so if we make the settlement, we will know when we are done paying.

If a pension is to be given, let us know how much we are giving. If the contract for printing is to be open to the world, open it to all competition, and give the committee the discretion to make the contract with individuals who shall execute it in the best manner and for the least sum. I will go with my friend from Maryland [Mr. Evans] in the proposition that the Government should furnish paper, and we should leave nothing but the mechanical work to the printer—pay the printer what his work is worth, and give him fair rates. I shall never consent to make a sort of contract where no man in this House but a practical printer ever knows how much is to be drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of filling the pockets of one who has, for the time, the favor of a majority here. The remarks made by my friend from Maryland [Mr. Evans] deserve thorough consideration. I have seen men made public printers, the organs of parties, and thus fixed upon them, of whom the fabled story of Sinbad the Sailor's "Old Man of the Sea" is a very striking illustration. He first rode by charity, and ended in demanding to ride by right. They are right gentlemen at first, but there is no getting rid of them at last. You will find them very accommodating in their first essays in playing a tune, but soon give you those in which you can perceive no harmony, and which it is a great inconvenience to be compelled to dance to after them. I can never consent that the funds of this Government, which have been collected by taxing the people, shall be taken for the purpose of giving pensions to any individual. While I am willing to pension the soldier, and take care of his widow and orphans—the reward of actual services—while I am willing to allow all claims of that kind, I am not willing to select any individual and give him the means of becoming wealthy out of the public purse, and to place him in a position in which he has an opportunity to form public opinion, simply because he is an editor of a leading journal disseminated extensively throughout the country. I want no man to make public opinion for me, nor do my constituents desire it. I hope I shall never see the time when party ties and party allegiance shall be so strongly fixed upon me that I shall be willing to sacrifice principle for the purpose of advancing the position or standing of any one. I do not mean, under any circumstances, to give a vote in which I shall have to part with the principle for the purpose of promoting the aspirations of any man to the Presidency. Thank God I am foot-loose. I represent a constituency that require me to be foot-loose, who have returned me by a large majority. I am foot-loose, and bound by no party ties or obligations which require me to abandon any principle which I have asserted. I will take occasion to say, while I abhor the consolidation doctrines which have spread over every sheet of the *Union* newspaper, while I naturally abhor and eschew them, if the editors will do the printing any cheaper than anybody else, they are welcome to do it. If a Mahometan or Mormon will do the printing better and cheaper than anybody else, I am willing to pay for it. I trust there will be a decided effort in this House, to keep this printing out of the hands of any men who will be likely to make use of so great a power in the presidential campaign. I prefer a practical printer who is not an editor; and I hope we will not be called upon to give fuel to kindle a fire that will give power to any machinery which will generate a miasma over the whole length and breadth of the country. I take this occasion, and am glad of the opportunity, to say, that in regard to the vote which I shall give upon this question I consider myself as detached from any sort of obligations to sustain any man's pretensions for the printing; neither will I vote for any man for the Presidency who does not in his avowed opinions come up to my views of what a patriotic, constitutional American statesman ought to hold and adhere to.

I have been much entertained as well as amused, within the last few days, by the revelations made in the discussion between several representatives from Massachusetts. There was disclosed by the recrimination between those accomplices in abolition what I always believed—that both the Whigs and Democrats, as a party, in that State were deeply hostile to the peculiar institutions of the South. I had no interest in such a contest, except for the information of those whom I represent. I shall take occasion to circulate those speeches freely amongst them, that they may have the highest evidence of the correctness of those conclusions with which I had made them familiar in my intercourse with them. It was a battle in which I desired the full exhibition of prowess on both sides, and that at the close of the combat, bystanders would have to do the kind office of burying the slain. Gov. Boutwell carried the State because he and his friends bid higher than their competitors at the auction. A bid of one quarter of a dollar more on the other side would have carried the day against them. The price was the consideration; the offices and emoluments were irresistible. Did the Democracy coalesce with the Abolitionists? Let those representatives of that State who here denounce them, say why they voted for Mr. Winthrop? They profess to be satisfied with the compromise, and yet support Mr. Winthrop, who within a few days after the passage of those measures, voted in the Senate for a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. He bid for the Abolitionists of Massachusetts; endeavored to revive agitation on the slavery question, and upon that achievement was nominated as a candidate for Governor. He did not bid enough, but showed a willing mind. Those who supported him have but little cause to complain of any tampering with Abolitionists or combinations with them for power. He spread the banner of agitation to the breeze, and was sustained by the Whigs of his State. I have no interest in the matter further than the truth of history is concerned, and as a recorded evidence of what sort of materials we are called on to rely upon in the hour of trial.

It will teach my constituents that I am no alarmist, and that I have told them the truth. It is evident, from all the circumstances, that both parties had a common purpose, but neither party had any feeling for us. I am neither malignant nor resentful. If my temper is excitable, it is easily appeased; but there is one thing which I never mean to do, and that is, to fawn upon the hand that strikes me. No, sir, I will never do it. I will never be brought to sustain the pretensions of any man for the Presidency who is not a republican; who does not distinctly acknowledge State sovereignty and State rights upon the principles of their great apostle, Mr. Jefferson; who does not pledge himself to arrest agitation of the slavery question, and carry out the fugitive-slave law by all the power with which he is clothed. I will make no compromise here. I opposed every measure of the compromise except the fugitive-slave law; and I regretted that I was not able to defeat all of them against which I voted. The State to which I owe my allegiance, and the people whom I represent, were willing to try the experiment of these measures, as they had become a part of the laws of the land. They are a law-abiding people, and I acknowledge the authority of the will of my people. I voted for the fugitive-slave law; and it is the only one of the compromise measures for which I voted. But though I acquiesce in them, no man has a right to inquire as to whether I do so cordially or not. I will say, that I have changed no opinion as to the character of these measures, and I feel now as I felt then. My constituents feel now in regard to this subject, as every good citizen ought to feel, a strong desire for the repose of the public mind by a general acquiescence in and faithful execution of these laws.

I am for preserving the Government upon the principles of the Constitution, and for obedience to the law in every part of the United States. So far as I am concerned, the recipient of my vote for President must be willing to carry out the law of the land. I have no sympathy with those who are disunionists *per se*, and have never been willing to resort to the highest remedy without the most serious cause and the general approbation of a majority of those who felt the grievance of unconstitutional oppression. When I differ with gentlemen upon principle I can understand them. It may be that I shall be compelled to act with gentlemen with whom I differ as to some minor questions not involving great principles. But when it is a perfectly clear and conclusive indication that the difference between us will be about plunder, and not about principle—about the disposition of the offices and emoluments of Government, there can be neither co-operation nor confidence. I represent a plain, unsophisticated, agricultural people, who do not look to this Government for anything by way of support. They acquire an independence by cultivating the earth. They do not look here for laws to put money in their pockets, nor to the Federal Treasury to supply their wants. They labor not only to supply themselves, but to aid in maintaining here an efficient and economical Government; to manage affairs in which all the States are concerned; and I can vote for no measure which is to take the public treasure to sustain a paper which sets itself up here as the organ of any particular party. I will vote for no measure which will place an immense money power in the hands of metropolitan editors, and thus add to their peculiar advantages for forming public opinion in the next presidential canvass.

But, sir, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I must ask the indulgence of the House for a short time longer. Having been exceedingly unwell all the morning, I had not anticipated this debate. Nothing would have induced me to make a single remark now, but that I had determined since the commencement of the session that upon the very earliest opportunity I would be distinctly understood upon those great questions which now so much agitate the public mind. In order that I may not be misunderstood, I ask gentlemen to attend to the remark that I am about to make. When I say I want a fair, free fight in the presidential canvass, I mean that I desire that the people may have some hand in arranging the preliminaries and making the selection between the individuals presented as candidates for office. I am very far from objecting to a candidate because he is the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. Indeed such a nomination would highly recommend him to my choice. Such an expression of preference by that body would demand and receive my respect. If he should be sound, true, and capable, frank and honest in the declaration of his republican doctrines, desirous for the repose of the country, and the faithful execution of the laws, the fact of his nomination would recommend him to my confidence and secure my zealous support.

But, sir, the Baltimore Convention might make a nomination of those who do not answer this description—who do not possess these qualifications; and I will not support any such nominees. No party ties shall induce me to perform an act by which I lose my self-respect. I am not ignorant that all liberty—all that is valuable in free governments—have been often lost agreeably to the usages of parties, and in due form of party discipline. An empty shadow takes the place of substance—the power transferred to the few from the many, and the screws of party discipline may be applied to crush all who have independence to speak the honest convictions of their own hearts.

Should they nominate a man who dodges votes, and who is not to be found in his place when vital questions are to be decided—whose letters and communications require a second Daniel to interpret them—or, like the riddles of antiquity, give employment and reputation to a second Œdepus for his skill in unravelling the mysteries which they contain; or like the Delphic oracle, which made response to a certain king, who inquired whether he should go to war with the Romans, in the following occular words: "*Ibis, redibis, nunquamque pevibis*"—words admitting the double translation: "You shall go, you shall return, you shall not perish"—or "You shall go, you shall not return, you shall perish." The inquiring king took the first interpretation—he went, he did not return, he perished. Other followers of the propounders of oracles have in recent times renewed the experience of this ancient king—they interpreted for themselves—they went, and did not return, but were sadly beaten in the struggle.

The handwriting on the wall and the dream of Nebuchadnezzar were explained by the prophet; but in these days we are without prophets or priests. Experience must be our instructor, and history our guide. I desire a matter-of-fact man, whose heart delights in an honest declaration of his opinions; who will leave plain men, like myself, in no doubt as to his meaning. No convention can have authority to discharge a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people for such a frank and open avowal of his views. Timidity and reserve presuppose a state of things which must create distrust. No honest politician dreads the disclosure of the fixed convictions of his mind. There is a captivating beauty about the boldness of integrity. You see it in the fearlessness, in the demeanor even of a child who has never been depraved by deception. Conscious purity of purpose desires no concealment. A triumph of principle binds honest men together; but woe to that party who are united only by the system which derives its strength from the desire of plunder. Should that Convention give us the man who does not require and would scorn to have a new version put on his declarations—one who will not hesitate to declare that he holds the republican doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, our acknowledged leader,—I say Mr. Jefferson, because I think it unwise to refresh ourselves at the branch when we can come at the spring. Besides, sir, we have had mutations and interpolations in the creed since his day. Although having the highest confidence in the purity as well as the great ability of General Jackson, I never adopted or approved of many of the doctrines of the proclamation. I adhered to him, however, and none feel a more profound reference for his services and his memory than myself. I would not abandon him, as some did with whom I agreed about everything but some doctrines of the proclamation, and go over to a party with whom I disagreed about everything, and the proclamation too. Those who did so, were placed in a false position. The explanations of the *Globe* of that day and the conversations with Mr. Ritchie in some measure softened the sternness of the text, but it left a hazy fog in the atmosphere which caused small objects to loom in the distance. You have experienced this, sir, doubtless, when in a morning mist a cow would seem to be as large as an elephant. I prefer a return to the clear bright republican days of Mr. Jefferson, for whom General Jackson cherished the most profound regard. We must return to that simple unsophisticated republicanism of the pure and palmy days of our country, before the distribution of fifty millions of money, and whole empires of land gave the means of temptation and corruption, and placed in the hands of Congress the control of jobs by which opulence may be attained in a few months or a year. To such a candidate who believes in the sovereignty of the States, I care not whether he approved or disapproved of the series of measures called the compromise, but who is determined to execute the laws and preserve the repose of the country, there will be such a gathering as we have not seen for many years.

To endeavor now to agitate the public mind on the measures of the last session would be the extreme of folly. The most of them are *res perfecta*. California is a state. Texas has accepted the ten millions. Utah and New Mexico are complete in their organization as Territories, and the other laws stand on the statute-book. Who would engage in the peurile, as well as wicked purpose of again agitating the public mind, without any prospect of a good result? And whilst I do do not approve of a policy which would assume the necessity of sustaining those laws of last session by a buttress of resolutions this session, and whilst I do not perceive the wisdom of making the move, and amend the Constitution which recognises its imperfections and provides the mode of amendment, I am utterly averse to any course which would revive agitation or revive discontent.

Mr. POLK, (interrupting) I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. VENABLE. Will the gentleman state his point of order?

Mr. POLK. My point of order is this: That I cannot see what connection the coalition in Massechusetts, and the State-rights doctrines have to do with passing a resolution about public printing, and as a general charge that he is laying about so loose that I cannot see what he is at myself. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair, in obedience to what seemed to be the desire of the House, did not feel at liberty to arrest the course of remark made by the gentleman frem North Carolina. The Chair, however, the point being raised, feels called upon to say, that, in his opinion, the gentleman is wandering from the question before the House.

Mr. VENABLE. I think I can satisfy the Speaker that I am not wandering from the question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is very well satisfied that the remarks of the gentleman have been irrelevant.

Mr. JOHN W. HOWE. Will the gentleman from North Carolina allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. VENABLE. I want first to put myself right with the speaker.

Mr. HOWE. I merely want to ask whether we are to understand that you will not vote for Cass or Douglas? [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair decides that the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina are not in order.

Mr. VENABLE. And I propose to show that the course of remark which I was pursuing——

Mr. SWEETSER, (interrupting.) I ask for the enforcement of the rule. The gentleman from North Carolina being called to order, and the chair having decided that he is out of order, he must take his seat, under the rule.

The SPEAKER. The Chair decides that the gentleman from North Carolina is not at liberty, under the rules, to discuss the presidential question upon the proposition now before the House, and that his remarks were consequently irrelevant.

Mr. VENABLE. I hope I may be allowed to proceed in order.

Mr. WILCOX. I hope the gentleman will be pemitted to proceed with his remarks, and that the same latitude of debate will be extended to others.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I move that my colleague have leave to proceed in order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the proposition?

Mr. SWEETSER objected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Clingman's motion; and it was agreed to.

Mr. VENABLE, (resuming.) I profoundly regret that I should have been so unfortunate in presenting my views, as that any gentleman, or the Chair, should have supposed that I was out of order. I was arguing to show, that my objection to the proposition to give this printing to the prrticular individuals named in the resolution, might give color to the charge that this House was sustaining a press with the view of giving it weight in the coming presidential election; that this Congress was making themselves a party to such an arrangement, and indentifying themselves with a party struggle by pensioning a press, which would be active in the formation of public opinion. It seems to me that this was revelant, as an argument why the printing should not be given to Donelson & Armstrong. I assure the House, however, that I had no purpose to say anything that was not directly revelant to the subject before us. But suppose that this proposition—as is not the case—limited the committee to bargain with a notoriously corrupt man—and I am only putting an extreme case—it would then be certainly in order to say that the resolution was wrong, because it limited the committee to bargain with a very unsuitable person. And that was the whole drift of my remarks. Such a press, fed by the Government out of the public Treasury, might succeed in forcing upon the country one who was not suitable for the object in view. The committee, in no event, should be limited by a vote of this House to any particular individual, inasmuch as it narrowed down the field of selection, and must result, in the progress of events, in a system of favoritism, which neither the principles of justice nor the good sense of the people would tolerate.

When called to order by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Polk,] I had yielded the floor to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Howe,] who asked me whether I would vote for General Cass or Mr. Douglas? I hope it is not out of order to be respectful to the gentleman, and I reply—that I drew a character for whom I would not vote; if it fits no person, it damages no one; if it does, it is his fault, not mine; but I decline to make a personal application of my remarks upon the call he has made. I have now said what I intend to say relative to the Presidency, and what I have said was legitimately connected with the subject-matter before the House. I have said it because I think it due to the country, that its representatives should not adopt an indirect system of pensioning the press. No editors of the journals of the country should be enabled by jobs thrown in their way to make a fortune out of the Treasury for mere party purposes. I appeal to this House to say whether it is proper that this job should be appropriated in the manner which this resolution proposes, merely because a majority of this House have the power to do it. If the House desires to elect a public printer, let it be done, and the rates and compensation fixed. But it is certainly wrong to do so by indirection. Every man should have his just dues. But if it is a bad plan to let out the public printing to the lowest bidder, do not adopt the other extreme of letting it out to the highest bidder! If we pass this resolution, and give the contract to Donelson & Armstrong, we exclude competition; and if they will not do it at what the committee consider a reasonable price, you will have no printing done, or you will have this subject back again in this House for discussion. The whole matter will have another hearing and another decision. I trust the time is near for us to have a printing bureau, as a part of our organization, and the printing executed by our own employees—when the whole work shall be done by us, and the entire matter be under our own control—that the time is near when we shall get rid of this job work—this bleeding the Treasury in order to obtain the means of propagating particular political doctrines, and for the purpose of controlling public sentiment. We have already had a good deal of experience in this matter. I have lately seen at least one article published in an organ, and editorially introduced, as possessing the entire proportions of the original publication, when, in fact, one half of the original article which it professed to quote, was excluded, and the portion republished was turned to an entirely different purpose from that designed by its author. The first part published apparently as a whole was quite unexceptionable, and this latter portion which did not appear giving an offensive character to it all. It reminded me of Milton's archangel, ruined, still beautiful and imposing in the upper portion of his person, but very much deformed about the lower extremities, [laughter.] For myself I decline to give such papers the public patronage. While I am for paying to the last cent every man in our employ, and while I am for making a liberal allowance for that time—while I am unwilling that any man should work for me, or the people I represent, or the government to which I belong, without a full, fair, liberal and generous compensation, yet I demand that our accounts shall be settled in a business-like manner. I wish to know for what we are contracting. When the bargain is made, all the printers in the country, all the presses of the country, should be invited to come into fair and honorable competition. Let the committee receive propositions from any who may propose to do the work, and then let them decide as they may think proper, according to the merits of the several competitors. I am in favor of the amendment of my friend from Maryland, [Mr. Evans,] that the paper shall be furnished by the Government, and the names of the individuals in the resolution be stricken out.

Mr. GORMAN. Will the gentleman from North Carolina allow me for a moment? That gentleman is aware that Blair & Rives did the printing for the last census. Now, the price paid in that case may be a guide for the price in this. Now, I ask the gentleman from North Carolina, if he supposes any committee composed of honorable men, who have the letting of that contract, will, for the purpose of allowing any party to make money for any political purpose or any other purpose, make an arrangement for this census printing at rates above those generally paid for the same kind of work?

Mr. VENABLE. The gentleman knows that I do not doubt the honesty and integrity of any member of that committee.

Mr. GORMAN. Then I hope the gentleman will not continue to insist that the course of proceeding proposed in this resolution will result in corruption. If I supposed myself capable of an action of this kind, I should consider myself unworthy of a seat in this body.

Mr. VENABLE. It was no part of my purpose in making these remarks, to implicate my honorable, gallant friend, the chairman of the Committee on Printing. I know that he would recoil from contamination or the suspicion of corruption with the sensibility of a wound—his nature is too elevated, and his heart too pure. This is also true of honorable gentlemen connected with him upon that committee. I have the highest confidence in them. But they are not practical printers. They do not understand the art and mystery of printing, and therefore I say that the contract should not be given unconditionally to Donelson & Armstrong, and leave them to set their own prices. Besides, I will show that the census printing under Blair & Rives was very different from the census printing now, and that the prices of printing and paper are now greatly below the rates at the date of their contract.

Mr. GORMAN. If the gentleman will allow me I will tell him that one member of the Committee on Printing, upon the part of the Senate, [Mr. Hamlin,] is a practical printer.

Mr. VENABLE. That makes the chance a great deal better. But, as I was proceeding to say, I will show that the census printing under Blair & Rives was a very different matter from what the census printing is now. We have been shown that it will take volumes upon volumes to complete it. The office of Superintendant promises to fill the coming decade. I have not stated, nor do I intend to state, what Blair & Rives made by that contract. They confess to a large amount made by contract, and it is theirs. But if I have made an improvident bargain once, and did not avoid the mistake the next time, then experience would be worthless. We learn nothing if not made more cautious, and we repeat the same blunder. It is best that you should strike out the names of the individuals designated from the resolution. They may obtain the contract if they will perform it cheaper and better than anybody else. But prudence demands that whenever this bargain is made, that propositions should be received from any and all practical printers to do the mechanical work, and the Government furnish the paper. I ask, and I hope some gentleman will tell me, why Donelson & Armstrong are to have this printing? I ask again, and I receive no answer, why are they selected from all others to do this work? What peculiar claim have they?

A VOICE. Why should they not have it?

Mr. VENABLE. Why should they have it? They have no claims upon me that I know of. They have held me up in common with those with whom I have acted as Southern fanatics co-operating with Northern Abolitionists! They have denounced us in the strongest terms which they were capable of using. They have no claims upon me, and I wish to let them know it. A course such as this journal has pursued can never create a claim upon the confidence of those who received their denunciations. What claims have they upon the Government? What claims have they more than any other printers? What more than Blair & Rives—more than Boyd Hamilton, already executing a ruinous contract, struggling with the embarrassments arising out of that contract, and claiming this printing at our hands? It is a job of practical printing, and practical printing alone; but Boyd Hamilton is no editor, merely an humble laborer at the press. Then I should like to know—and the question has not been answered—from whence and how did this claim of Donelson & Armstrong originate?

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken plainly, because I think plainness and candor becoming and proper. I have, without resentment, given expression to the conviction of my understanding, and the feelings of my heart. I mean to act independently and without any concealment of my views. The time when I had feelings of resentment has passed away. The assault upon the old line Republican State-Rights Democracy was, so far as I was concerned, fierce, but impotent. But the memory of events is not so easily obliterated. I believe that we are deeply responsible for the dissemination of unsound opinions—more so, indeed, than for criminal acts. The one is a general and extensive evil; the other limited in its effect, and disarmed by the deformity of the vice. I confess that my spirit chafed when I saw in a paper purporting to be the organ of the party to which, from my youth up, I had belonged, denunciations of those, the *gravamen* of whose offence was, that they concurred with Jefferson and the Republican fathers—that they adhered to the ancient Republican landmarks, and venerated almost to idolatry the Constitution. The selection of the editors of that organ as the peculiar favorites of this body is the exclusion of all others—the extinction of any chance of competition; a selection which, to be just, must be founded upon acknowledged public service and extraordinary individual capabilities. No evidence of either has been furnished, and I insist that so extensive and costly an operation be submitted to the ordinary competition which the custom of the country has made law; that the law requiring the printing to be let by contract to bidders be complied with, for it is unrepealed, and that our present printer at least have a bad contract, by a chance for a better one.

Mr. NABERS. I shall take particular pleasure in paying a little attention to a few of the observations which have fallen from the lips of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Venable.] I am prepared, to some extent, to appreciate his allusion to the *Washington Union*. And I am prepared, to a limited extent, to appreciate the feelings of the gentleman, for he has, no doubt, felt the weight of that paper during the last summer and the last fall.

Mr. VENABLE. If the gentleman will allow me, I will merely say, that I was elected by one thousand four hundred and forty majority of the voters in my district.

Mr. NABERS. I will say to the gentleman, if that will give currency to a speech, I was elected by three thousand majority of the voters in my district. But I am going to speak of the doctrines promulgated in the *Washington Union*, and before the people too. And by the by, without meaning the slightest disparagement to the gentleman from North Carolina, or his constituents, I willl say, that I was elected by a constituency equal in intelligence with those of the gentlemen to whom I propose briefly, to reply. Now, I ask, what terrible thing has Donelson & Armstrong done? What breach of the law have they been guilty of, that they are to be condemned here, in connection with the resolution now under consideration? Why, they have been teaching consolidation! They have been teaching Federalism! Now, I put it to gentlemen upon this floor, have the editors of that paper been engaged in teaching Federalism, or consolidation? or have they only departed from the gentleman's particular views of these things? To be more explicit, have they departed from the text, or from the gentleman's commentary upon the text? I wish to know that. While the gentleman charges upon that paper the inculcation of such sentiments as have fallen from his lips to-day, I desire to know if it may not be possible that he, too, might possible be mistaken with regard to the true and orthodox doctrines of the Democratic party? Who are Donelson & Armstrong? I never heard them charged as Consolidationists and Federalists until 1851. Never!

MR. ORR. I call the gentleman to order.

[Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"]

MR. ORR continued. I hope the gentleman will be allowed to proceed in discussing the resolution before the House; but it seems to me this debate would be much more appropriate in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A Member. Then let us go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was not disposed to arrest the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Nabers] in the course of his remarks; but it certainly is not in order to discuss the subject proposed to be discussed by that gentleman. His remarks, in the opinion of the Chair, are irrelevant to the subject.

Mr. FREEMAN. I move that the gentleman have liberty to proceed.

Mr. MCMULLIN. I ask the gentleman from Mississippi to give way in order for me to move an adjournment.

[Cries of "Oh no!" "Oh no!"]

Mr. MCMULLIN. I desire to inquire of the Chair if this matter will not come up to-morrow again?

The SPEAKER. It will come up as unfinished business.

Mr. MCMULLIN. Then I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and

The House adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

There is a knitting machine in operation in Philadelphia which knits three hundred and eighty stitches at each turn of a small crank, which crank may be easily turned by hand, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, making from forty to sixty thousand stitches per minute, or about three million per hour.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on January, the 30th, the private calender was postponed until one o'clock for the transaction of the usual morning business; after which it was taken up, and several bills were passed to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The session of the House was devoted to reports of committees, which were presented, (in the shape of bills, resolutions, &c.,) and duly referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; after which it adjourned until Monday next.

In the Senate, on Monday the 2d, Mr. Berrien said that he would necessarily be absent from the Senate after to-morrow, and the time of his return would be uncertain, he therefore asked to be excused from serving on the select committee on the petition of Mr. Yulee, claiming to have been elected to the Senate from Florida. He was excused.

Mr. Miller presented petitions from Manufacturers and dyers and others interested in the silk Trade, asking a more proper discrimination between the manufactured article and the raw material, than was made by the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Stockton presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, welcoming Kossuth, but in favor of non-intervention.

Resolutions were also submitted from the State of New Jersey of a contrary character, and in favor of intervention, which were also referred to the same committee.

Mr. S. addressed the Senate in favor of the right of the United States to intervene in favor of free principles and in behalf of a people struggling for liberty. He opposed any declaration that he would not interfere, because the time was rapidly approaching when we would be compelled to do so.

Mr. Miller said he would address the Senate when the subject came before the Senate on the resolutions of the Senate from Rhode Island.

Mr. Hamlin presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, upon the same subject.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on foreign Relations, reported back the House bill for the relief of the American citizens lately pardoned by the Queen of Spain, and it was considered and passed.

Mr. Hunter called up the bill for the payment of the last installment of the Mexican indemnity, and it was passed.

The Compromise resolution was then taken up, and Mr. McRae addressed the Senate in opposition to it, and concluded the remarks commenced by him on Thursday last.

Mr. Badger commenced a reply but had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, a resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of appropriating the public lands in the Territory of Minesota for the benefit of the University there.

Mr. Fowler, of Mass., moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution which was before the House on a former day, calling upon the President to transmit a statement of the amount of claims paid, who acted as agents, and to whom moneys had been paid. This resolution differed from the other, in calling upon the President for information instead of the Secretary. The yeas and nays having been taken on the motion to suspend the rules, it was carried—ayes 164, nays 9.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart, of Indiana, an amendment was agreed to, calling for additional evidence as to claims that have been allowed.

A resolution was passed calling upon the President for information relative to any discussion that has taken place between the State Department and the diplomatic agents of foreign powers, with reference to Cuba.

Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution calling for information as to the amount paid for hiring public buildings in the District of Columbia, and that the committee on public buildings be requested to inquire into the expediency of purchasing such buildings.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., submitted a resolution providing for the amendment of the Constitution, giving to the people a direct vote as to the President and Vice Presidency, also making the term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, ten years, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A bill was introduced to establish a Public Printing office, and to provide a Superintendant of Public Printing, which was referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The House adjourned about a quarter past three o'clock.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 3d, reports were received from the departments in relation to the militia of the United States; to the instructions given to the board of commissioners on private land claims in California, and to the surveyor general of Oregon and California, and in relation to the legislative acts of Oregon Territory.

The compromise resolution was postponed until next Tuesday.

The bill for the improvement of naval discipline was taken up, and, after debate, ordered to a third reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making a grant of lands to Iowa in aid of certain railroads in that State.

Mr. Felch spoke at length in relation to the land question, but did not conclude.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he should wish to-morrow to call up the resolutions of Mr. Clarke in relation to the foreign policy of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The session of the House was devoted nominally to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the proposition to make land warrants, issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable, though really to permit speeches and explanations upon the position of the political parties with reference to the next presidential election, in which many gentlemen took part.

The following extract of a letter, dated Paris, January 9th, (says the N. Y. Post,) gives an account of the narrow escape of an American gentleman, well known in this city, from the terrible massacre of the 4th of December:

"The Rue Montmartre was crowded with people looking on; many were going into the Boulevard on the sidewalks, and walking along with the soldiers. These sidewalks are very wide, being upwards of thirty feet from side to side. I followed on with the soldiers and people, thinking there was no danger so far from the barricades. Every window and balcony was crowded to the top of the houses, with men, women and children. I continued to walk on until within sight of the first barricade. Suddenly a single gun was fired in the distance; the soldiers at once wheeled round, facing us, and opened a tremendous fire, not only on the barricades, but, to our disarm, on the windows, balconies, and spectators on the side walks, for half a mile. Those who were on the side walks with myself, turned and ran for life.

"My first impulse was, to bounce into some door or window, but I found them all closed, with the shutters up and fastened. As I ran my companions stumbled and fell one after another, until I found myself running alone; bullets struck the houses like hail; the musketry roared without a moment's intermission; the whole street appeared to be in a blaze, as far as I could see. I observed the walks to be marked with numerous lines like chalk marks, caused by the bullets fired at persons down and wounded; many persons fell on their hands and knees, and, in endeavoring to get up, would fall again. I ran as close to the houses as possible, the bullets striking the windows and walls within a few inches of me.

"Many people were stretched out on the walks, some of whom I had to leap over. My strength began to fail me. I was fearful I should not get back to Rue Montmartre. I reached it, however, at last, and here a most horrid sight was before me. Nearly at the head of the street, the walks, as well as the street, were covered with well dressed persons, in groups and singly, stretched out with their feet towards the soldiers, as if they fell while running; they lay scattered for a mile down the street, and not a living person running there but myself. I made another desperate effort, jumping over and running between dead bodies, till I came near a corner, which I ran round, and sunk down, out of breath and out of danger. My hat and clothes I found covered with plaster, which had been knocked off the houses by the bullets. My escape uninjured was most providential. The next morning I went over the ground to see what damage had been done. The houses were literally peppered with bullets. One double door which I had passed in my flight the day before, I counted fifty-four bullet marks! and on each window shutter from ten to fifteen holes, and in like manner for near half a mile."

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

WHIG HARMONY.

We take occasion, as a matter of news, to lay before the people the following evidences of Whig harmony. The last Greensborough Patriot copies the Buncombe Whig Resolutions, and adds:

"Our Buncombe brethren have, in our estimation, adopted the proper platform for the Whigs of North Carolina; and we are ready, as journalists, to stand up with them and defend it while there is a plank left."

Among the Buncombe Resolutions alluded to, are the two following:

"*Resolved*, That we regard the proposed amendment of our State Constitution by Legislative enactment, in a single particular, as calculated to deceive the people by offering the shadow, while it withholds the substantial relief required.

Resolved, further, That we regard an unrestricted Convention of the people as the only proper mode of amending the Constitution, *and will not therefore support for the office of Governor any man who shall advocate the former instead of the latter mode of amendment.*"

To these Buncombe and Guilford movements the Elizabeth City Old North State thus responds:

"We would caution our Whig brethren of the Western part of the State, if they desire the co-operation of the East, to avoid dragging into the Convention any new issues.

The question of an open Convention had better be dropped if they desire the success of the Whig party in the coming election. Amendments to the Constitution we are opposed to—it is good enough for us as it stands, but, if they must come, we prefer to have them by Legislative enactment to any other mode."

In addition to this, the Raleigh Times is out in full blast for a free Convention, while the Register, though for some sort of a Convention, endeavors to sail between the rocks on either hand and make fair weather and a good sea generally. But the people have a right to know *where* the Regtster is on these points; and we now call upon that paper to say which section is in the right—the Elizabeth City or the Buncombe and Guilford section. Which of these sections represents *true Whiggery?* Is the Times sound?

The Greensborough Patriot, a short time since, lectured the Whig leaders on the cardinal virtue of honesty, and begged them to drop their old game of "blinking" and "sliding" upon public questions; but we are inclided to think, from the signs of the times, that this lecture will turn out to have been thrown away. Democracy, be it remembered, *has but one face and but one platform*, and that platform is large enough for all sections and every interest. There will be no "blinking" nor "sliding" in our ranks. Our doctrines and principles are "known and read of all men." We hold them up proudly before all sections, and knowing them to be true and sound, we court the fullest investigation of their merits.

We intend to hold the Greensborough Patriot and the Buncombe Whig leaders *to the record*. They may "blink" and "slide" when the time comes, but we are determined that the people shall know it.

☞ The Wilmington Herald complains that the State's proxy—Miles Costin, Esq.—did not receive his commission in time to enable him to attend the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Manchester Road; and that paper censures Gov. Reid for alleged delay and inattention in the premises. A simple statement of the facts will convince the Herald that it has done injustice to the Governor.

The Governor has no power to make such appointments, without the concurrence and sanction of the Board of Internal Improvements. Both the members of this Board reside at a considerable distance from Raleigh, and it is not always convenient for them to be present when a meeting is desired. The Governor, we know, was anxious to make the appointment above referred to, in time; but he could not have made it at all, but for the fact that Mr. Bragg, one of the members of the Board, happened to be in Raleigh in attendance on the Supreme Court.

The Herald's article charges that, because the State's proxy was absent from the meeting, a majority of the stock was unrepresented. Where were the other Stockholders? Are not *they* as much concerned in the work as the State is? The truth is, it frequently happens that Corporations in which the State has a voice, call their meetings without giving the Governor the requisite time to convene the Board of Internal Improvements and make arrangements for having the State represented; and, in such cases, we submit it is neither just nor fair that the Governor should be blamed.

We learn from the Commercial that neither North nor *South* Carolina was represented at the late meeting of the Stockholders. The next meeting has been called for the first Thursday in March, when, we have no doubt, this State will be represented.

IMPROVEMENT OF TAR RIVER.

We learn that Gov. REID has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners under act of Assembly, to superintend the contemplated improvements in Tar river, to wit:

William Norfleet, Esq., of Edgecombe.
Richard H. Lewis, Esq., of Pitt.
James K. Hatton, Esq., of Beaufort.

These gentlemen have been selected from the Counties more immediately interested in this improvement, and there can be no doubt as to their fitness for the post assigned them. We hope that much benefit may result from the proposed improvement.

HUMBUG. The National Union Convention, to be held sometime in June next, in the City of Washington. *Wil. Journal.*

True. We believe Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, is involved in this humbug. He will live to rue it. The national Democratic party is as good a Union party as any one could desire; and if Mr. Clemens should leave that party to follow after strange gods, he must take the consequences.

The ultraism of Cass and Douglas is indeed execrable. *Raleigh Register.*

What sort of ultraism? The Editor of the Reg is an "ultra" Whig, and, according to his own showing, his "ultraism" is "execrable." We hope the Register will be a little more specific. Is it wrong, or "execrable" for a man to be "ultra" in the right?

The Wilmington Commercial says that sixty-seven shares of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road stock were sold in that place on the 2d instant, at $60 per share, on six months credit. This is one among the many gratifying evidences of the improved condition and prospects of the Wilmington Road.

The Maine Liquor Law was defeated in the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, on the 30th ult., by a vote of 31 yeas to 36 nays. The vote was reconsidered, and it was thought the law might ultimately pass. The same law is being pressed upon the Legislature of New Hampshire.

W. B. Gulick, Esq., Editor of the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot, has been elected Intendant of Goldsborough.

DAILY MAIL WEST.

The Lincolnton Republican quotes from the Salisbury Watchman and this paper, in relation to a Daily Mail from this point West, and adds: "The above meets our hearty approval; and we hope that the effort will prove successful; but that the action will not be partial; that the daily mail will not stop at Salisbury, but be continued to the Western part of the State, through Lincolnton, Shelby, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Waynesville, Franklin, on to Murphy; so that not a part only, but the whole West may share in the benefits of mail facilities."

We agree with the Republican. We hope the *entire* West may be permitted to participate in the benefits of a Daily Mail. Let *all* the Towns from this point West, take the matter in hand and press it vigorously and *continually* upon the Department. Their wants in this respect, if thus made known and pressed, must and will be noticed and supplied.

The Salem Press also notices our article on this subject, and adds:

"We have a petition in this place, already numerously signed, for a daily mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, and understand Messrs. Bland & Dunn have placed similar petitions at every Post Office on the route."

The Asheville News also enforces the importance of a Daily Mail West. That paper says:

"We trust, also, that the proposed line will not stop short of Ashville. We *need* such a line, and ought to *have it*. Our mail facilities are not half as good as they ought to be, and we trust the Department will not imagine that because we live in the mountains, our people don't read, or desire to hold intercourse with all the rest of the world and "the balance of mankind." We most ardently hope that, as soon as the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road is completed, we shall have a daily line from this place to Greenville. The distance is only 60 miles, and the additional cost over a tri-weekly line, would be trifling. With a daily line East, and one South, we could go on our way rejoicing. We commend these matters to the consideration of the Post Office Department, and "as in duty bound shall ever pray," &c."

THE COMMERCIAL'S FAIRNESS.

The Wilmington Commercial charges, in substance, that William O. Butler, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas are Freesoilers. We now defy that paper to substantiate this charge, or to stand forth branded before the State with having made an unjust and unfounded allegation against its political opponents.

The Commercial pretends to be above party, so far as the Slavery question is concerned; but that paper has a peculiar way of showing its sincerity in this respect. It is willing to go for Scott, *because he is a Whig*, knowing at the same time that Scott is hand and glove with Seward, and has not thus far even endorsed the fugitive-slave law; but Democrats like Cass and Douglas, who have borne the brunt of the fight for years with the Freesoilers and Abolitionists, it holds up as Freesoilers and unworthy of Southern confidence or support. Out upon such partizan hypocrisy!

We challenged the Whig Editors of this State, a short time since, to produce the first man of their party of the free States, among those who have been spoken of as likely to receive the nomination for the Presidency, *who is not now, or who has not been a Freesoiler or an Abolitionist.* The Commercial notices this challenge, *but cannot produce the man.* What say the other Whig papers? Are they dumb?

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

The Prometheus has brought to New York from her last trip $863,000, and the Cherokee $1,000,012—together amounting to $1,953,012, or nearly two millions of dollars. The *Alta California*, at San Francisco, publishes an abstract of the bullion cleared from the custom house from October 1st to December 31st, 1851, the total of which, for the three months ending on the 31st of December, was $13,963,639 79, or nearly fourteen millions for the quarter.

Fourteen millions per quarter would amount, per year, to *fifty-six* millions! And the prospect now is that this enormous yield will be sustained. And yet fears are expressed by Whig papers, which desire a National Bank to control the currency, that the country will be reduced to bankruptcy by exportations of specie!

California, we believe, was the country pronounced by Mr. Webster to be worth not one dollar. There is statesmanship for you. If Whig counsels had prevailed California would never have been annexed to this country, and all this vast supply of gold would have found its way into British coffers.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer Humboldt at Halifax, on the 2d instant, we have Liverpool dates to the 13th January.

Parliament was to be opened on the 3d of February, by the Queen in person. A dissolution of the English Cabinet was anticipated.

France was tranquil, but it was the tranquility of despotism. The National Guards had been dissolved, and a decree had been issued by Napoleon banishing Victor Hugo and 620 Representatives from French soil. A large number of prisoners had been shipped from Bristol to the pestilent swamps of Cayenne, on account of supposed opposition to the President. Arrests continued to be made in all quarters, and there was a virtual reign of terror.

There was considerable animation in the Liverpool Cotton market on the 12th and 13th. The Corn market was firm with an advancing tendency.

COAL IN NORTH CAROLINA. We learn that an extensive deposit of coal, both bituminous and anthracite, has been recently discovered on Deep River, in Chatham county, North Carolina. It has been surveyed by a scientific gentleman, who has made a report of its extent and quality, which is too long for us to publish. The survey was made by Professor Johnson of Washington city. The exact extent of the coal-field is not stated in the synopsis of his report—which we have seen—accurately, but it is believed to be thirty or forty miles in length, and the bed of bituminous coal principally examined was found to be about nine feet thick. Its quality is said to be uncommonly good. The coal may be transported cheaply by water to Wilmington or Smithville, and may be an important and valuable article of export. *Richmond Whig.*

The State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, is now engaged in examining these coal-fields, and his Report on the subject may be expected soon.

The London News of the 12th of January, in alluding to the outrage on the steamer Prometheus at San Juan, says that the British Government will express to the Cabinet at Washington, in frank and manly terms, their regret at the occurrence, and will testify in a marked manner their disapprobation of the aggressor's conduct. The whole matter may therefore be regarded as settled.

James G. Birney, the Presidential candidate of the Liberty party in 1844, died at his residence in Michigan a few days since.

DISGUSTING. To hear striplings of 21, who never smelt gunpowder, speaking of the venerable LEWIS CASS as "the hero of the broken sword."

The democrats of Virginia are to hold a State Convention at Richmond, on the 24th of March next.

North Carolina has never petitioned Congress to reduce the rates of postage, and her people are not therefore, responsible for any difficulties which such reduction may have brought upon the Department. They in common with the people of the other States, are doubtles in favor of cheap postage; but they would much rather pay the old rates and obtain at the same time increased Mail facilities, than to *take the benefit* of the new rates with no increase of speed, and without any probability of attention being paid to their growing wants in this respect. We write this in no partizan spirit, but as one of the people, and *for* the people. And we now give notice that we intend to maintain this position, whether the Democrats or the Whigs be in power at Washington; and it is our purpose to unite with our brethren of the Press in urging the demand for increased mail facilities in the State upon the Department at Washington until the object is attained. We will not anticipate a refusal. The Department is bound to hear, and hearing, to act.

The above is an extract from the *Raleigh Standard*, of the 24th instant: and we strike hands with our friend on the proposition to persist in his call upon the Department at Washington for increased Mail facilities in this State. The wants of our people are most shamefully neglected in this respect, and, as the Standard observes, if the Department is embarrassed, or finds its position a difficult one to maintain on account of the cheap postage law, the people of North Carolina are not responsible for that embarrassment; and they ought not to suffer in consequence of it.

The Northern cities were clamorous for the reduction of postage. Their clamor was heeded; and now under the new law, all the nerves of the Department are strained to accommodate those same cities, together with New Orleans and the places on the immediate route thither—while the wants of the great body of the people are entirely disregarded. We take it that the people of the United States framed their National Government and endowed it to establish post offices and post roads for their own benefit—for the benefit of all the people—and not for the benefit of the cities only. And it might be well for the politicians about Washington, no matter to what school they belong, to look this fact in the face. Let things go on for a few years longer as they have been going on for a few years past, and Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans will be the United States, and the balance of the country will have nothing to do but to stand and peep between their huge legs. We protest against the treatment that the rural folks are receiving at the hands of their Government. We protest against the partiality that is shown, and that for a series of years has been shown to the city-abiding population of the United States. Nothing less than three daily mails, carried with the velocity of lightning can serve them—while the country towns and villages may think themselves well off if they can get a single arrival a week, at that on a spavined and broken winded hack traveling at a snail's pace. There is much pent up indignation on this subject in our bosoms; and we intend to let it out—no matter whom it may affect.

Wadesboro' (N. C.) Argus.

The Democracy of two counties, Duplin and Catawba, have already held primary meetings and taken action with respect to a State Convention and the selection of delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention. The proceedings of the meeting in Duplin county will be found in our columns to-day in full. Gov. Reid is nominated for re-election to the Gubernatorial Chair, and Mr. Buchanan and Judge Strange are recommended to the Baltimore Convention as candidates for President and Vice President. Delegates were also appointed to attend a District Convention to be held at Wilmington to select a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. We rejoice to see our nomination of Judge Strange endorsed by the Democracy of Duplin. He is a gentleman every way worthy to occupy the station with which his name is connected, is a sound and true Democrat of the States Rights school, and we desire to see his claims pressed upon the Baltimore Convention.

Goldsborough Rep. & Pat.

JUST RETRIBUTION. When Clay as chairman of the Committee of Thirteen, first proposed the famous Compromise in the U. S. Senate, the two men the most prompt and bitter in denouncing it were Jeremiah Clemens of Alabama, and Solomon Downs of Louisana. Subsequently, they became the apologists of abolition, and the meekest of submissionists. Coalescing with Foote, they aimed at self-aggrandizement by means of the Union party. Their apostacy to the South has been properly rewarded. Clemen's only hope of a return to the Senate was extinguished by the postponement of the election by the Alabama Legislature until its next session. Downs' apostacy was still more interested and shameless, and his disgrace has been the more cutting. By deserting the South and leagueing with Clay, he calculated to propitiate the favor of the Whigs of Lousiana, who being predominant of the Legislature, held him at their mercy. And, indeed they did induce him to believe that they would return him to the Senate. But their promises were as false as fair, and after securing his services, they contemptuously kicked him aside and elected a Whig. Treason never prospers. Honesty *is* the best policy. The way of the transgressor *is* hard. *Pets. Dem.*

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Raleigh Standard suggests, after consultation with a number of friends, that Thursday, the 13th day of May be fixed upon as the time for holding the Democratic State Convention. This suggestion seems to meet the approbation of our brethren of the press generally, and we agree that it is a suitable time. We hope that the people of the several counties, in their primary meetings, will recommend this day, and thus secure harmony of action as to the time without further difficulty. It allows three months in which to hold the preliminary meetings, and twelve weeks for the Gubernatorial campaign, which is as long a period as will be necessary. We hope every county in the State will be represented in the Convention.

Goldsborough Rep. & Pat.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. Our Newbern friends need be in no alarm with respect to the change in the location of the Eastern terminus of the Central Rail Road. As finally located, it passes through Waynesboro', and touches the river, as their interests require, but meets the Wilmington Road in the Southern boundary of Goldsboro', instead of a mile below, as at first located. The change affects injuriously no interest, and will greatly benefit that of our village. Mr. McRae has about 160 hands at work on this division and the number is increasing as fast as they can be obtained. We expect soon to see a portion of this division in active use. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

QUERY. Suppose the Whig National Convention should accidentally drop Fillmore and nominate Scott, will he run as the Whig candidate or as a no-party candidate. And should he run as a party candidate, will those who advocated the election of Gen. Taylor because he was a no-party candidate, urge the claims of Gen. Scott as a *Whig* candidate? And, futher, will those who have declared Fillmore to be their first and last choice support any body else? We only ask, hardly expecting an answer, because nobody knows yet what may turn up.

Warrenton News.

PRICE OF NEGROES. At a sale of a gang of negroes in this town on Saturday last, the following prices were realized:

A boy about 20 years of age, field hand,	$881
Boy 14 years old,	740
" 11 years old,	707
" 8 or 9 years old,	580
Woman and small child,	825
" 20 years old,	800

These prices do not look much like negro property had depreciated in value. *Asheville News.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. From an article which we copy in to-day's paper from the Raleigh Standard, it will be seen that Thursday the 13th day of May, is suggested by the Editor of that paper, as the time for holding the Democratic State Convention in the City of Raleigh. We have no objection, either as to time or place. We hope there will be a full attendance. *Halifax Republican.*

At a meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Gaston, on the 29th ult., Joseph B. G. Roulhac of Raleigh was unanimously appointed a Director, in place of W. W. Vass, resigned. *Register.*

The Charleston Mercury claims Hon. J. P. Benjamin, the new Senator from Louisiana, as a native of South Carolina.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. The steamer Prometheus arrived here this morning. She brings dates from San Francisco to the first of January, and about one million of dollars in gold dust.

The intelligence from the mining districts is of a highly encouraging character. Several new discoveries have been made, which yield gold abundantly.

The general news is not very important.

The Placer diggings have yielded most abundantly since the rains.

The survey of the railroad from San Francisco to San Jose is completed. It is estimated to cost a million and a half of dollars.

The condition of society in California is improving. The vigilant committee still continues its organization, and is a terror to evil-doers.

The Indian depredations in the mining regions and interior are less frequent.

Business generally continues steady and increasing in activity.

Breadstuffs and provisions were in steady demand, without any material change in prices.

Dry goods rather dull of sale, with a good supply.

Boots and shoes in good request. Lumber in fair demand—prices receding.

The Prometheus brings 360 passengers and $800,000 in gold dust in the hands of passengers, and $63,500 on freight. She has San Francisco dates to the 2d instant.

She reached San Juan on the 15th, and found the United States steamer Saranac and sloop-of-war Albany; also the English steamer Arrogant, Express, and war-sloop Colypso.

The Arrogant had been despatched by the British Admiral to the West India station, with assurances to Commodore Parker that the British government wholly disavowd and condemned the act of the British consul in regard to exercising authority in delaying the Prometheus.

Feelings of the most friendly character existed between the officers of the ships of both nations. Salutes and friendly visits were interchanged by the officers and commanders.

Commodore Parker gave assurance that the entire difficulty regarding ihe Mosquito question would be satisfactorily adjusted to the full desire of all concerned.

The Arrogant and Saranac were to leave San Juan in a few days.

The sloop-of-war Cyane was expected soon to relieve the Albany.

The brig C. Gertrude, of Warren, Maine, for Pensacola was ashore north of San Juan totally wrecked—all the crew safe.

PARDON OF ALBERTI.—*The Christiana Prisoners.* Gov. Bigler has pardoned Alberti, and thus the tardy justice of Pennsylvania is vindicated, we presume, by virtue of the election of the newly installed executive, and the pungent remarks of Gov. Lowe. At the hands of Gov. Johnston nothing of the kind could have been expected; and the unlucky Alberti would have captured no more fugitives for the next year or two, but for the democratic majority of the late election. As it is he will be a bold man to undertake it again; and this we fear has been the policy of Pennsylvania, to overawe the pursuer of the fugitive, and warn him of the perils he must encounter upon her soil. The action of Gov. Bigler, and the spirit of his inaugural, introduces us to the hope of a change which may contribute to the relief of the public mind.

In this connection we are induced to refer to the disposition made of the Christiana prisoners by the grand jury of Lancaster county. The lapse of justice, shameful and significant, exposed to public condemnation by their discharge, challenges not only one's doubts of all honesty with respect to this matter, but would inspire our fears for the future had not the heathful sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania been emphatically expressed on the general subject. Notwithstanding this, the action of the Lancaster county grand jury, as it appears without any knowledge of the testimony before them, and with a full knowledge of the hideous transaction to which it refers, must excite the indignation of every man who has any regard for the common decencies of public life, and the defences of our social institutions. It may be, and probably is the case, that the grand jury had no testimony before them; but they had the knowledge that a shameful murder had been committed within the county whose interests were committed to their investigation, and it was incumbent upon them to use all possible means to bring the perpetrators to justice. We have yet to learn that any energetic action in the peimises has been taken, and the guilt of murder now lies at the threshhold of the halls of public justice in Lancaster county.

Baltimore Sun.

THE ARREST FOR IMPROPER CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEXICO. It was mentioned yesterday, in our Washington correspondence, that a man named James P. Levy has been arrested in New York, at the instance of the United States government. Mr. Levy's offence, according to the phrase of the warrant for his arrest, consists in having "maliciously commenced and carried on a certain written correspondence and communication with the Republic of Mexico, and Mariano Arista, the President thereof, to the great damage of the United States of America." An indictment was granted against him, by the grand jury at Washington, on this charge, and he was taken off to that city, on Monday morning, by officers Bowyer and Cox.

Mr. Levy has been an active opponent of what is known as the Gary grant, for the Tehuantepec Ship Canal Company. His superior acquaintaince with the circumstances under which that treaty was made enabled him to embarrass the progress of the company very seriously, and it is probably through their influence that the arrest has been made. If the charge is sustained, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, and an imprisonment of not less than six months, nor more than three years. It will be seen, by our Washington letter, that Mr. Levy has been admitted to bail. *Balt. Sun.*

A CLERICAL EPISTLE. As a model of free and easy, every day, off-hand letter writing, we present the following, from the Rev. Mr. Magoon to Mrs. Forrest, elicited in the Forrest trial:

"*Dear 'Kate'*—Your kind invitation to 'eatin,' at three P. M., came to hand at eleven this morning. I forthwith posted to your tabernacle, and now here I *is*, to say that it is unpossible utterly to be with you as desired.

At the hour you name the dead are to be buried, and at almost every other hour for days and nights to come, I shall be up to my eyes in work. Last week I was in four great congregations in Providence, Boston, and Salem, and next week—but no matter. Wife sends lots of love. Yours pertinaciously,

MAGOON."

THE POWER OF CALM DELIVERY. A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren, observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change. He answered: "When I was young I thought it was the *thunder* that killed the people; but when I grew wiser I discovered that it was the *lightning*; so I determined in the future to thunder less and lighten more."

The Editor of the Raleigh Register, thinks "that should the Loco Foco party have a majority in the next Legislature, they will have it in their power to practice unfairness towards their political opponents in apportioning the Senatorial districts."

Will the Editor of the Register, please inform us what he thinks the Whigs will do, should they have a majority in the next Legislature?

Halifax Republican.

WHITE SHAD. The first white shad brought to our market this season, was taken from the Cape Fear river last night, and brought $1 per piece for three, all that was caught. The enterprising proprietor of the Washington and Lafayette Hotel had them served up for his customers this morning.

Wil. Journal, Feb. 2.

A GOOD 'UN. One of the most brilliant conundrums of the day has just been communicated as follows: "Why is Charles O'Connor one of the best woodmen in the State? Because at one trial he cut down a Forest with its Underwood and Flowers."

N. Y. Mirror.

The Richmond papers record the death of the Rev. J. D. Tyler, principal of the Virginia Institute for the deaf and dumb.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1852.

The President has appointed Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, Governor of Utah Territory. The Chief Judge and Secretary of the Territory, who had left the Territory and repaired to Washington, are to return with the new Governor; and troops are to be asked of Congress to remove the seat of the Territorial government from Salt Lake City.

A defalcation to the amount of a million of dollars, has been discovered in the United States' Custom House, in San Francisco. T. Butler King, the Collector, is to be removed. W.

Destruction of the State-House at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February, 1. The old State-House was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in the Senate chamber, about 3½ o'clock, and before the flames could be reached the heat had become so intense as to drive the firemen and others to such a distance as to render all efforts to save the building unavailable. The desk of the clerk of the House was saved, together with most of the valuable papers of the body, but every thing else destroyed.

The Legislature will probably adjourn after the reception of Gov. Kossuth, who is expected here on Wednesday. The Odeon, Neill's Hall, or the Supreme Court room, will probably be used for the meeting of the Legislature until other arrangements are made.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Feb. 1—8, P. M. There is not the slightest truth in the rumor you mention of the ice in the Susquehannah having been broken up, accompanied by a heavy freshet and destruction of life and property. The ice continues apparently as firm as ever, the swelling of the stream by the rain last night passing underneath. The thaw of the bed of snow on the ice, caused by the rain is somewhat slushy to-day, but it is very cold here to-night, and the ice will be as hard as ever before morning. The train this morning passed over as usual, the passengers being conveyed in sleighs, and there is but little fear now entertained of a sudden breaking up by a freshet. The thickness of the ice is said to average ten feet.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, February 2—2 p. m. The market opened this morning quite active. Cotton—sales of 400 bales at 8¼ for upland middling, and 8⅝ a 8½ for middling Orleans. Flour—sales of 1,000 bbls. common State brands, at $4 56 a $4 68; and of Southern, at $4 62½ a $4 81¾. Lard—sales of 60 bbls. prime, at 9½ a 9¾. Pork—sales of 100 plain-cured shoulders and hams, at 6½ a 8½. Hemp—sales of 100 bales American dew-rotted, at 115 a 120. Tallow—sales of 5,000 pounds prime, at 7½. Tobacco—sales of 50 hhds. Kentucky, at 6½ a 8½.

BOSTON, Feb. 2. *Bombardment of Johanna.* We learn by a letter from Capt. Cutler, master of the barque Dolphin, of Warren, R. I., that the town of Johanna was bombarded on the 6th of August, by the sloop-of-war Dale, Commander Pearsall, for the unjust imprisonment of Capt. Morris, of the barque Maria, of New Bedford.

[Johanna is one of the Comoro Islands, in the Mozampique Channel.]

GOVERNORS UJHAZY AND KOSSUTH. We see it stated that should Gov. Kossuth visit St. Louis during his Western tour, Gov. Ujhazy, now residing at New Buda, Iowa, will meet him there. The meeting of these eminent patriots, both in exile, would doubtless be interesting, and would irresistably lead them back to the days of their triumphs.

NIAGARA, N. Y., February 2. *Fall of Part of the Horse Shoe Rock.* On Sunday after noon a large piece of the Horse Shoe Rock, at the Falls of Niagara, fell in, on the American side, between Goat Island and the Tower.

Affairs in Northern Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28. We have advices from Brownsville, Texas, to the 18th instant. The papers report all quiet, while private letters announce that an attack upon Matamoras, by Caravajal, was then hourly expected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3. *Mrs. Forrest's Debut.* Mrs. Forrest made her debut last night, according to appointment. It was completely successful. The house was crowded, and she was enthusiastically applauded. No disturbance whatever took place.

Senator Berrien's wife died at Savannah on the 2d instant.

MARRIED.

In Hookerton, Greene County, on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., by Redding Harper, Esq. Mr. N. S. RICHARDSON, Associate Proprietor of the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot, to Miss ELIZABETH S. MCGOWNS, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. McGowns.

In Rockingham County, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. B Fields, Mr. W. W. Roberson to Miss Martha A. Coleman, daughter of Mr. T. Coleman, deceased.

DIED.

In Wake County, 19 miles South-west of Raleigh, on the 26th January, 1852, in his 90th year, Mr. BURWELL UTLEY, a Revolutionary soldier. The deceased served as a dragoon in the war of the Revolution, and took part in the battle of Ramsay's Mills. The very last of the actors in the great drama of the American Revolution are passing away, but their memories will live evermore in the hearts of those for whom they fought and suffered.

In Craven county, near Newbern, on the 19th inst., of bilious Pleurisy, in the 26th year of his age, Wm. H. Wood, Esq. Also, of the same disease, near the same place, on the 25th ult., in her 58th year, Mrs. Cassandra Wood, consort of Council B. Wood, Esq.

In Forsyth, on the 24th January, Mr. Jacob Shore, aged 50 years. Also, near Bethania, Mr. John Miller, aged 60.

North Carolina State Bonds.

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C.,
FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 8th of March next, for the purchase of *Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds*, issued by the State of North Carolina, in conformity with an Act of the General Assembly of said State, ratified January 28th, 1851. The interest on which will be payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July, in each year, and the principal at the end of ten years.

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "Proposals for State Stocks."

DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Gaston, on the 29th January last, the following instalments were called for: 10 per cent on the 1st March, 1852; 20 do. on the 1st of May; 20 do. on the 1st July; and 20 do. on the 1st September.

For the convenience of the Stockholders, the President, Treasurer, or either of the Directors, will receive and give receipts for instalments. Interest will be allowed on all anticipated, and will be charged on all defered, payments.

The Stock of all delinquents on the 1st and 2nd instalments, will be advertised for sale, if not paid before the 1st of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, *Treas.*
Feb. 5, 1852. 27—6w.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County on the 18th day of November, 1851, a negro man who says his name is CAMBRIDGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Joseph Passmore, of the State of Georgia. Said negro man is about 50 or 60 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on when taken up two coats, under coat brown homespun, the over coat white wool color with a black collar, blue cotton pantaloons. The end of his nose has been disfigured on the left side by fighting. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*
February 1st, 1852. 27—6m.

Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

The Subscribers have entered into copartnership in the Saddlery and Harness Business, and are prepared to serve the public promptly and in the best manner. They have on hand

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments; and all work left with them will be executed with despatch and to the satisfaction of customers.

One of the firm being the patentee of *Fisher's celebrated patent adjustable Spring-Saddle*, this Saddle will be made to order, and warranted to be pleasant and agreeable.

George Fisher returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him; and G. & J. Fisher hope, by strict attention to business, to merit still further orders and patronage.

☞ We expect to keep on hand a few first-rate BUGGIES, and will give bargains to such as may wish to purchase.

Our establishment is on the corner of the lot fronting Fayetteville Street occupied by J. T. Marriott, Esq., and opposite Williams, Haywood & Co.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFFERSON FISHER.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 25—

As I am anxious to close my old business, all persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up. GEORGE FISHER.

January 27, 1852. 25—a.w.2m.

Register and Star copy Weekly two months.

Hardscrabble, or Vineyard, for Sale.

THE subscribers, as Executors of Richard Hines, dec'd., offer for sale the tract of Land, situated about four miles West of Raleigh, on the Hillsboro' Road, adjoining the land of Col. J. T. C. Wiatt, and others, and known as Hardscrabble, or the Vineyard, containing

One Hundred and Sixty-two Acres.

Upon the land there are two negro houses, stables, &c., a never-failing Spring of water—a large Vineyard of scuppernong and other grapes—a great number and variety of first-rate fruit trees—and a fine meadow which yields about fifteen stacks of hay.

ALSO.

A small track of Piney-woods land situated about four miles West of Raleigh, and adjoining the land of E. B. Freeman, Esq. Upon the premises there is a common log house.

If the above property is not disposed of before, at private sale, it will be offered to the highest bidder sometime during February Court.

WM. R. SMITH,
PETER E. HINES. } Ex'rs.

January 30, 1852. 905—3t.w.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a Negro man, aged about 25, about 6 feet high, black complexion, named WARREN DRAKE—a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he is making his way to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where said boy was raised. Possibly he is endeavoring to get to Ohio. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his detection.

N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

January 24, 1852. 906—wta$3.

ONE Cent Reward, and no thanks, for the apprehension of James Sanderford, an apprentice of mine, who left my employment the last day of January last. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing the said Sanderford. He had on when he left, a striped pair of pantaloons, all cotton, and a common woolen and cotton coat, and a small wool hat, pretty much worn. STEPHEN LOWE.

Wake County, February 4, 1852. 27—3t.

Normal College.

THE next session will commence on the 3d of March at which time all who intend to enter during the term should be present. Carriages for conveyance to the College, will leave the following places on the 2nd: Greensborough, at 10 o'clock, Ashboro' at 10, and Lexington at 10. B. CRAVEN, *President.*

January 25, 1852. 26—td.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Sign of the Big Watch,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

January, 1852. 19—

COLOGNE WATER, of German and American manufacture—a very superior article. Also, a fresh supply of Fenner's Pomade Divine, a most delightful preparation. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil.

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

2 TONS White Lead assorted packages, also Fine White Paint, a new and beautiful article. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

GOOD FAMILY MOLASSES, New Crop. Just to hand. W. & R. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Feb 1, 1852. 26—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

HAVEN'S
Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent,

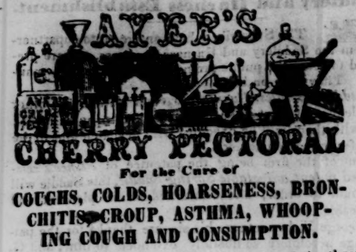
P. F. PESCUD,
Fayetteville street,
Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1852. 25—

SAL SODA (for Washing.) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of WM'S, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6. 1852. 901—w3m.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1814, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - - $12,50

Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

TROS. H. WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10. in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

9 Miles West of Oxford.

THE First session of this School for 1852 will commence on Thursday, the 15th day of January, and continue till the middle of June, at which time there will be a public Examination. This Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood, and will be under the charge of Mr. J. F. Dance, a native of Prince Edward County, Va. and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Dance has had some experience in teaching, and comes highly recommended by Dr. Smith, the President of Randolph Macon College, and by others of high standing.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7,50
The Higher branches of English,	12,50
" Classics,	15,00

For the purpose of encouraging parents and guardians to patronize this school the Trustees propose to take boarders at $5 per month, which will make this the cheapest good School in this section of country.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. W. ALLEN, *Sc'y.*

Tar River P. O. Granville County, Dec. 27, 1851. 901—2t.

Dunnsville Male Academy,

BEAUTIFULLY situated nine miles North of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and only six miles South of Wake Forest College, will open its first session with a well selected Instructor, on the first Monday in February, 1852.

TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION:

Primary English Branches,	$ 6,25
Higher, do.	7,50
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	10,00
French, extra,	5,00

Board may be easily obtained convenient to the School and in respectable houses, at $30 per session of five months. From every convenience adapted to science and literature, we solicit a due regard from all that wish to acquire an Education.

JNO. O. JEFFREYS,
JACOB HUNTER,
JAS. G. JEFFREYS,
NATH'L. DUNN,
PETERSON DUNN,
JOSEPH YEARGIN,
Trustees.

January 21, 1852. 904- 4w.

J. W. & C C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

Town Lots for Sale on Deep River.

THE undersigned Commissioners will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of March, unless previously disposed of, a number of lots in the Town of Willcox. The certainty of the River being made navigable remains no longer a doubt, and this site situated at the highest point of the present improvement, with the immense bed of coal recently discovered on the adjoining land, must surely hold out inducements for Merchants, Mechanics, and Artisans, which no other point on the River possesses. The location is healthy and finely situated—a Mineral Spring of curative, properties with others of never failing water. There is nothing wanted at this location, but men of enterprise to make this the central point of trade for many of the western and north-eastern counties in North Carolina.

W. D. HARRINGTON,
C. CHALMERS,
WILLIAM WATSON,
JNO. A. CHALMERS,
WM. P. WILLCOX,
} *Commis's.*

January 16, 1852. 904—4t.w.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY.

In the County of Nottoway,

In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August. The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E G Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm Gills, do., M. D. l'Anson, do; Mr Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R K. Meade and P. S. Bocock, H. of R; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va

A. G A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1351. 898—w6w.

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advance

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
ncidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851 9—tlstF.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindles,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.

for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.

At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

EXTRA new hulled Buckwheat Flour.
A lot of superior Goshen Butter.
Just to hand. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1851.

Agnes Jones, (widow,) or the Heirs at Law of James J. Jones, dec'd.—*Petition for Dower*

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in February next, and then and there to answer unto the several matters and things alleged, and set forth in said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, and the Petition heard exparte as to them.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3rd Monday of November, A D., 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1851. 901—6w.

State of North Carolina—FRANKLIN Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1851. John Winston *vs.* Silas Winston—Attachment levied on Land.

In this case the attachment being returned to Court, "Levied on the interest Silas Winston has in five hundred and eight acres of Land, lying on the waters of Brandy Creek, adjoining the Lands of Nathan Green, Thomas Alston, Robert Hicks, and others.

And it appearing to the Court that Silas Winston resides beyonds the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Silas Winston, to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Franklin on the 2nd Monday of March, 1852, and replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him, and his interest in the land condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of December, A. D. 1851.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851. The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C C C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr Adv. $5,62½.) 893 6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM. William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

In this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A D. 1851.

BENJ. C COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851 The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of *this* Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851 (Pr. of Adv $5.62½) 893—5w.

State of North Carolina, Rocking Sham County. COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court ouffice, the 3rd Monday of November, A D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec 8, 1851. (Pr Adv $5 62 1 2) 887—6 v.

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY In Equity. To Spring Term, 1852 Joseph J. Williams *vs.* Thomas Burnett and others.

TO MR. THOMAS BURNETT—*Sir:* You are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next and plead, answer or demur to the allegations of plaintiff's bill of complaint in this case, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, this, the 15th day of January, A. D., 1852. C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Jan 15th, 1852 (Pr. adv $5 62½) 904—w6w.

TOOTH SOAP, practical experience has proved this to be one of the greatest inventions of the age for purifying the breath and cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Only give it a trial.

P. F. PESCUD has just received 1 gro. of the above and if you wish to supply call soon.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

$300 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me tha *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Eppers n and William Humpston have fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, know nas "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company"

SEAL. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1851.

By the Governor, DAVID S REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, JR., *Private Secretary*

December 24th, 1851. 16—6t.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste.

FOR whitening and preserving the Teeth, cleansing the mouth, and purifying the breath. Charcoal is a powerful disinfecting agent; and when made from proper materials, is considered by the most eminent physicians and medical writers, to be the safest Dentifrice in use. The only obstacle to its more general use, has been its dusty nature, which, in the form now offered, is entirely avoided This preparation contains no other substances except such as are necessary to prepare it in this form, which of themselves are perfectly safe, and induce a healthy condition of the mouth For sale by

H. D. TURNER

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim door latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County. North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lujans' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametias,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarlan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c. &c.

W. H & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3 1851. 87—

Late Publications.

THE Manufacture of Steel; containing the practice and principles of working and making steel—a hand book for blacksmiths and workers in steel and iron, wagon-makers, die-sinkers, cutlers, and manufacturers of files and hardware, of steel and iron, and for men of science and art; by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, author of the "Manufacturer of Iron," &c., &c., 16mo, scarlet cloth.

The Year Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art; exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and geography, meteriology and astronomy, by John Jimbs, editor of "The Arcana of Science and Art," 16mo., 320 pages, scarlet cloth.

Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by Miss Benger, author of "Anne Boleyn," with a finely graved portrait and fac simile, uniform with "The Secret and Historical Memoirs of Josephine," 2 vols., post 8vo., just ready, cloth, extra gilt.

Secret and Historical Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, first Wife of the Emperor Napoleon, by Mad'lle. Le Normand, 3d edition, with engravings, 2 vols. post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Queens of France, by Mrs Forbes Bush, with portraits of Maria Antoinette, &c., just ready, a new and beautiful edition, uniform with the foregoing work, 2 vols. post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt

Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France; by Madame Campan, First Lady to the Bed-Chamber to the Queen; uniform in size and style with "Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," in 2 vols. with a portrait, post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., by Miss Benger, from the third London edition, uniform with "Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," 1 vol., post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Lady's Historical Library, comprising Memoirs of the Most Celebrated Women in History; uniform style with the "Queens of England," scarlet cloth, extra.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities by Miss Sinclair, 12mo., cloth, gilt.

Leigh Hunt's Miscellanies. 500 pages. cloth, gilt.

American Flower Garden Directory, 1851, fourth edition, revised and enlarged, by Robert Buist; the best practical work extant—10,000 copies have been sold, cloth, extra gilt.

American Farmer's Cyclopedia and Dictionary of Affairs, with engravings, from the last London edition, with numerous additions relative to this country by Governeur Emerson, roval 8vo., 1156 pp. 17 plates, full bound.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 12th, 1852. 20—

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE. By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20.000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

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Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

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